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Executive summary

Note by the Secretariat

Addendum

Contents

		Page
II.	Executive summary	2
	Armenia	2

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II. Executive summary

Armenia

1. Introduction: Overview of the legal and institutional framework of Armenia in the context of implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

Article 6 of the Constitution of Armenia states that generally accepted rules of international law and international conventions, once they have been ratified and have come into effect, shall form an integral part of Armenia's domestic law and shall override any other contrary provision of domestic law. Accordingly, the United Nations Convention against Corruption has become an integral part of Armenia's domestic law following ratification of the Convention by Parliament on 8 March 2007, and entry into force on 7 April 2007 in accordance with article 68 of the Convention.

The Convention ranks high among statutory instruments, just below the Constitution but above other laws. Accordingly, the provisions of the Convention override any other contrary provision in domestic law.

The legal system of Armenia belongs to the civil law system. Armenia is a presidential republic, where the President is elected by popular vote for a five-year term. The executive power is exercised by the Government. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President; the Council of Ministers is appointed by the Prime Minister. Armenia has a unicameral parliament, the National Assembly, elected for a four-year term.

Armenia is a part of the Istanbul Anti-Corruption Action Plan of the OECD Anti-Corruption Network for Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Armenia is a member of MONEYVAL and joined GRECO in 2004.

2. Chapter III: Criminalization and law enforcement

2.1. Observations on the implementation of the articles under review

Bribery and trading in influence (arts. 15, 16, 18 and 21)

The provisions of article 15(a) of the Convention against Corruption are reflected in Articles 312 and 312.1 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Armenia ("CC"). Article 15(b) of the Convention against Corruption has been implemented through Articles 311 and 311.1 CC. The definition of an "official" is provided by Article 308(3) CC, which largely corresponds to article 2 of the Convention against Corruption. However, the element "or entity" (as third party beneficiary, cf. art. 15, Convention against Corruption) is missing from Articles 311, 311.1, 312 and 312.1 CC. Although the term "person" as used in the CC is not limited to natural persons, if the beneficiary is an entity such as a political party, the bribing thereof is not covered. Moreover, it was acknowledged by Armenian officials that the number of convictions for bribery offences is very low.

Foreign public officials are equated with domestic officials in Article 308(4)(1) and (2) CC, which provide that, for the purpose of Articles 311, 311.2, 312, 312.2 and 313 CC, an official is also a public official of a foreign State or of an

international or supranational organization. However, the definition of foreign officials in Article 308(4)(1) CC is not as comprehensive as that in article 2(b) of the Convention against Corruption.

Trading in influence is criminalized in Articles 311.2 and 312.2 CC.

Article 21 of the Convention against Corruption is implemented through Article 200 CC, as amended in 2012. Moreover, in accordance with Article 201 CC, bribing the participants and organizers of professional and commercial sports competitions or shows is criminalized.

Money-laundering, concealment (arts. 23 and 24)

Armenia has criminalized money-laundering and concealment through Article 190 CC. Part 5 of that article provides an exhaustive list of predicate offences. A judgment of the Court of Cassation of Armenia dated 24 February 2011 narrows the scope of Article 190 CC in cases where possession or use of the proceeds of crime is promised in advance, but the "special purpose of concealment and involvement into legal turnover of proceeds of crime" is not established. Still, acquisition of the proceeds of crime without prior promise is criminalized under Article 216 CC. Acquisition, possession or use of the proceeds of crime promised in advance but in the absence of the special purpose will constitute abetting in accordance with Article 38(5) CC. However, the sanctions for offences under Article 190 CC and Article 216 CC differ. Article 33 CC provides that sanctions for a criminal offence are not only applied to completed crimes but also to attempted crimes or anybody who prepares a crime. Mere conspiracy to commit a crime is not criminalized. The preparation of a crime is criminalized only in cases of grave and particularly grave crimes. Money-laundering offences are punishable irrespective of the place where the predicate offence was committed, although foreign predicate offences are not specifically covered. Self-laundering is criminalized.

Only concealment of grave and particularly grave crimes, which had not been previously promised, is criminalized.

Embezzlement, abuse of functions and illicit enrichment (arts. 17, 19, 20 and 22)

Article 179 CC criminalizes large-scale embezzlement. Small-scale embezzlement is an offence under Article 53 of the Code of Administrative Offences. However, the element "or entity" for purposes of third party beneficiaries is missing from Article 179 CC. Moreover, unlike that provision, article 17 of the Convention against Corruption is not limited to property of a "significant scale" but covers "any other thing of value".

The provision of article 19 of the Convention against Corruption is implemented in Article 308 CC.

Armenia has considered criminalizing illicit enrichment but decided not to establish the offence due to constitutional obstacles.

Embezzlement of property in the private sector is criminalized in Article 179 CC, Article 53 of the Code of Administrative Offences and — if committed by means of a computer — Article 181 CC.

Obstruction of justice (art. 25)

A number of provisions, notably Article 332 CC, deal with the obstruction of justice (Arts. 332, 337, 340, 341, 347, 350 CC). They cover interference with witnesses as well as law enforcement officers.

Liability of legal persons (art. 26)

Except for money-laundering, Armenian legislation does not provide for criminal or administrative liability of legal persons. The civil liability of legal persons is enshrined in Article 60 of the Civil Code. Legal persons involved in money-laundering are subject to administrative sanctions pursuant to Article 28 of the Law on Combating Money-laundering and Terrorism Financing.

Participation and attempt (art. 27)

Article 27(1) of the Convention against Corruption is implemented in Articles 37 (complicity), 38 and 39 (types of accomplices) CC. Article 34 CC provides for the criminalization of attempts.

Prosecution, adjudication and sanctions; cooperation with law enforcement authorities (arts. 30 and 37)

Sanctions for corruption crimes take into account the gravity of the offence.

The President, Members of Parliament and the Human Rights Defender enjoy immunities for actions arising from their status. A Member of Parliament may not be arrested without the consent of the National Assembly except when caught in the act. These immunities can be lifted for prosecution and Armenia has provided examples of this.

Article 37 Criminal Procedure Code ("CPC") defines circumstances when criminal prosecution may not be conducted and criminal proceedings and criminal prosecution may be terminated. This concerns the case of active repentance (Art. 72 CC), reconciliation with the victim (Art. 73 CC) and change of situation (Art. 74 CC).

Articles 134-136 CPC concern bail and address the need to ensure the presence of the defendant at subsequent criminal proceedings. The gravity of the offence is taken into account when considering the eventuality of early release or parole.

The provision of article 30(6) of the Convention against Corruption is implemented through Article 152 CPC. In accordance with Article 52 CC, persons can be prohibited from holding certain positions in state and local self-government bodies as a result of corruption offences.

There is no explicit legislation on the question whether Armenia can apply disciplinary and criminal sanctions simultaneously.

Armenian legislation promotes the reintegration into society of persons convicted of offences. In particular, Article 121 of the Penitentiary Code defines the responsibilities of the institution executing a penal sentence with respect to assisting a convict released from a sentence.

The Criminal Code contains norms to encourage cooperation between law enforcement bodies and citizens, which also apply to cooperating perpetrators or participants in crime. However, currently there is a three-day deadline after giving the bribe (cf. Arts. 200(5), 312(4) and 312.1(4) CC) for providing information to the authorities in order to qualify for (automatic or discretionary) exemption from criminal liability.

Protection of witnesses and reporting persons (arts. 32 and 33)

Chapter 12 CPC is dedicated to the protection of persons participating in criminal proceedings. In particular, Articles 98 and 98.1 CPC define the protected persons and provide for protection measures. While the legal regime in place seems very comprehensive, there is very little practice and there are no corruption-related cases. The lack of financial means is a problem for the witness protection programme.

The protection of reporting persons has been implemented with regard to criminal procedure. However, according to Article 177(1) CPC, anonymous whistle-blower reports cannot be the basis for opening a criminal investigation. Protection outside criminal law is ensured by keeping the whistle-blower's identity secret. The police operate a hotline for whistle-blowers. Moreover, there is a financial incentive paid by the State for whistle-blowers and for providing information.

Freezing, seizing and confiscation; bank secrecy (arts. 31 and 40)

Article 55(4) CC foresees compulsory confiscation of the proceeds of crime and instruments used or intended for use in the commission of money-laundering and predicate offences. However, according to the case law, Article 55(4) CC can only be applied if there is a conviction for money-laundering. In the absence of such a conviction, only Article 55(3) CC is applicable, which is narrower since it only covers grave and very grave crimes. Moreover, under Article 55(3) CC, no value confiscation exists. The new institute of forfeiture stipulated by a draft law would be applicable to all crimes which may result in the acquisition of proceeds of crime.

Armenia has not implemented article 31(1)(b) of the Convention against Corruption outside money-laundering. Tracing, freezing and seizing measures can be taken according to the CPC. Armenia has not established an asset management agency to specifically dispose of frozen, seized or confiscated property. Confiscated property is transferred to the State Budget. The seized property is preserved in accordance with Article 236 CPC.

Article 55(1) and (2) CC provide for confiscation of property or a part thereof; the size of property confiscation is to be determined by court. Article 233 CPC will apply prior to a conviction.

The issue of bank secrecy is regulated by the Law on Bank Secrecy (LBS), the Law on Combating Money-Laundering and Terrorism Financing, the CPC, and the Law on Operative and Search Activities 2007 (LOSA). Prior to the instigation of a criminal case, law enforcement bodies can obtain information covered by financial secrecy, including bank secrecy, pursuant to Article 29 LOSA. After the instigation of a criminal case, law enforcement bodies can obtain such information on the basis of Article 10 LBS and Article 172 CPC. However, due to an apparent conflict of the provisions of the LOSA and CPC with the LBS, the courts in practice make it impossible for law enforcement agencies to directly obtain information covered by

bank secrecy from financial institutions prior to the initiation of a criminal case or during the investigation stage, when a "suspect" or "accused" has not yet been identified. Also, the information provided to the authorities based on Article 13.1. LBS or Article 13 of the Law on Combating Money-Laundering and Terrorism Financing does not seem to constitute formal evidence and therefore may not be used in court.

The reversal of the burden of proof for purposes of confiscation has not been implemented due to the presumption of innocence under the Constitution.

The rights of bona fide third parties in confiscation matters are protected under Article 55 CC.

Statute of limitations; criminal record (arts. 29 and 41)

The statutory limitation period for corruption offences has recently been increased. According to Article 75 CC, it is dependent on the gravity of the offence, ranging from 2 to 15 years from the date the offence is completed.

In cases where a person is convicted of a criminal offence committed outside the territory of Armenia and has repeatedly committed a crime within the territory of Armenia, the previous conviction may be taken into account (Art. 17 CC).

Jurisdiction (art. 42)

Armenia has implemented the territorial principle and the active and passive personality principle for establishing jurisdiction in Article 14 CC. Jurisdiction in respect of persons having committed a criminal offence outside the territory of Armenia is governed by Article 15 CC. Armenian citizens having committed a criminal offence in the territory of another State shall not be extradited to another State. However, in case of refusal to extradite a person, criminal prosecution for crimes committed in the territory of a foreign State shall be carried out in Armenia (Art. 16(5) CC).

Consequences of acts of corruption; compensation for damage (arts. 34 and 35)

Corruption can be a factor in changing or rescinding a contract, although the Civil Code does not expressly provide for this. According to Article 55 CC, property can be confiscated on the grounds of corruption.

According to Article 59 CPC, the victim has a right to receive compensation for damage caused by actions prohibited by the CC. Moreover, according to Article 168 CPC, the Court costs a defendant must pay include the amounts of money paid to the victim as a compensation for damages caused by the offence.

Specialized authorities and inter-agency coordination (arts. 36, 38 and 39)

There is not one specialized agency in Armenia but a number of institutions or units that specialize in the fight against corruption. The Police of Armenia is one of these. In fighting corruption, the police have developed active cooperation with other law enforcement agencies, particularly the Prosecutor-General's Office, the National Security Service, the customs and tax authorities and a number of civil society organizations. A specialized Directorate-General within the police, the Directorate-General for Combating Organized Crime, has been created.

Apart from law enforcement, the institutional framework also includes two non-permanent bodies: the Anti-Corruption Council and the Anti-Corruption Strategy Implementation Monitoring Commission. The Anti-Corruption Council is chaired by the Prime Minister and is tasked to coordinate the implementation of the anti-corruption strategy. The Monitoring Commission is headed by a Presidential Assistant and monitors the implementation of the Anti-Corruption Strategy and internal anti-corruption programs. According to the "Concept for the Fight against Corruption in the Public Administration System" adopted by decision of the outgoing Cabinet of Ministers on 10 April 2014, the institutional mechanism for the implementation of the future Anti-Corruption Strategy will be slightly changed.

There are memorandums of understanding between the police, the National Security Service and the prosecution service on the one hand, and the Financial Intelligence Unit on the other hand.

Training has been organized to encourage citizens to give information; there are awareness-raising programmes on TV; the website of the prosecutor's office publishes information about corruption cases; the authorities encourage whistle-blowing and have created a hotline for the public to give information on bribery.

2.2. Successes and good practices

Overall, the following successes and good practices in implementing Chapter III of the Convention are highlighted:

- The reviewing experts consider the new Article 312.2 CC to be very advanced. However, in the absence of case law, it is difficult to judge the effectiveness of this provision in practice.

2.3. Challenges in implementation

The following steps could further strengthen existing anti-corruption measures:

- Article 15(a) of the Convention against Corruption requires that all legal entities are also covered as third party beneficiaries. Even though the term "another person" can be interpreted as covering the person he/she represents, including legal entities, Articles 312 and 312.1 CC could be amended for the sake of clarity and to cover, for example, political parties;
- Article 15(b) of the Convention against Corruption requires that all legal entities are also covered as third party beneficiaries. Even though the term "another person" can be interpreted as covering the person he/she represents, including legal entities, Articles 311 and 311.1 CC could be amended for the sake of clarity and to cover, for example, political parties;
- The definition of foreign officials in Article 308(4)(1) CC should be brought in line with article 2(b) of the Convention against Corruption (art. 16 of the Convention against Corruption);
- Armenia should furnish copies of its money-laundering laws to the Secretary-General of the United Nations (art. 23(2)(d) of the Convention against Corruption);

- Armenia is encouraged to consider penalizing minor offences of concealment (art. 24 of the Convention against Corruption);
- Armenia should amend its laws in order to fully implement article 31(1)(b) of the Convention against Corruption;
- Armenia should fully ensure that its courts or other competent authorities can order that bank, financial or commercial records be made available or seized; that obstacles that may arise out of the application of bank secrecy laws can be overcome effectively (arts. 31(7) and 40 of the Convention against Corruption);
- Armenia is encouraged to apply in practice the witness protection programme and to provide adequate financial support for it (art. 32(1) of the Convention against Corruption);
- Armenia is encouraged to enhance cooperation between law enforcement authorities and citizens (art. 37 of the Convention against Corruption).

2.4. Technical assistance needs identified to improve implementation of the Convention

- Armenia would be interested in receiving advice on good practices to criminalize illicit enrichment for consideration in future amendments of the CC;
- Armenia would be interested in receiving assistance in investigating crimes committed by means of computers;
- Armenia would appreciate receiving advice on good practices concerning the protection of whistle-blowers outside criminal law;
- Armenia has indicated that the law enforcement agencies need assistance in the field of collecting evidence to combat the crimes related to corruption. Particularly, the assistance could consist of legal advice, training for law enforcement officers, etc.;
- Capacity-building programmes for authorities responsible for the establishment and management of reporting programmes and mechanisms.

3. Chapter IV: International cooperation

3.1. Observations on the implementation of the articles under review

Extradition; transfer of sentenced persons; transfer of criminal proceedings (arts. 44, 45 and 47)

Extradition based on the Convention against Corruption is regulated directly by the Convention per Article 6 of the Constitution of Armenia. The questions not specifically addressed in the Convention are regulated by domestic legislation (Art. 16 CC and Chapter 54 CPC (Arts. 478-480)). However, notably, the relevant domestic legislation provisions do not expressly address all the details of the extradition process based on the Convention against Corruption.

The principle of dual criminality is applied to Convention-based extradition requests via the direct application of the Convention against Corruption, per Article 6 of the

Constitution of Armenia. Other relevant domestic legislation provisions of Armenia (Art. 16 CC, Chapter 54 of CPC) do not contain any dual criminality requirements applicable to such requests.

Armenia does not make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty and considers the Convention against Corruption as a legal basis for extradition in respect to corruption offences. Convention against Corruption offences are recognized as extraditable per the direct application of the Convention.

Articles 478.1, 478.2 and 478.3 CPC contain provisions streamlining the arrest and detention for extradition of persons who commit crimes outside of Armenia.

The extradition of nationals is prohibited, except when permitted by ratified international agreements (Art. 30.1 of the Constitution); however, Article 16 of CC does not contain that exception.

According to Article 479 (9) CPC, Armenia will prosecute any person, including its nationals, in case of refusal of extradition if there are sufficient grounds under the CPC to instigate the prosecution. Such conditions would also include a dual criminality requirement. Additionally, according to Article 479(9) CPC, in cases provided by corresponding international treaties (such as the Convention against Corruption) the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Armenia shall take over the relevant case regarding criminal prosecution from the court proceedings of the relevant State.

Based on the direct application of the Convention against Corruption (para. 13 of art. 44) and Article 499 CPC, Armenia, upon application of the requesting State party, will consider the enforcement of the sentence imposed under the domestic law of the requesting State party or the remainder thereof.

The guarantees of the fair treatment of persons whose extradition is sought are provided for by Article 478.4 CPC.

Extradition requests received by Armenia based on the Convention against Corruption cannot be refused on the sole ground that the offence is also considered to involve fiscal matters per the direct application of the Convention.

Armenia will, before refusing extradition and where appropriate, consult with the requesting State party to provide it with ample opportunity to present its opinions and to provide information relevant to its allegation per the direct application of the Convention.

Armenia has entered into a number of bilateral and multilateral agreements to enhance the effectiveness of extradition, including the European Convention on Extradition (1957), the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) Convention on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil, Family and Criminal Cases (1993) and the CIS Convention on Legal Assistance in Legal Affairs on Civil, Family and Criminal Cases (2002).

Armenia is also a party to bilateral and multilateral international agreements governing the transfer of prisoners, including the Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons of the Council of Europe (1983) and the CIS Convention on the Transfer of Convicted Persons (1998).

Armenia would consider the possibility of transferring criminal proceedings and may perform such transfers. The country also ratified a number of multilateral conventions on the transfer of proceedings, including the European Convention on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters (1972) and the CIS Convention on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil, Family and Criminal Cases (1993). However, no example of the transfer of proceedings relevant to corruption offences has been observed to date.

Mutual legal assistance (art. 46)

Similarly to extradition, the provision of mutual legal assistance based on the Convention against Corruption is regulated directly by the Convention per Article 6 of the Constitution of Armenia. The questions not specifically addressed in the Convention shall be regulated by domestic legislation (Chapter 54 of CPC). However, no actual examples of the provision of such assistance exist to date. The authorities also indicated that there was no case management system in place that would allow for a proper recording of incoming mutual legal assistance requests.

Armenian authorities confirmed that they would be willing to provide the widest measure of mutual legal assistance in investigations, prosecutions and judicial proceedings in relation to the Convention against Corruption offences. Chapter 54 of CPC does not contain a dual criminality requirement applicable to the mutual legal assistance process based on an international treaty such as the Convention against Corruption. Armenia will be able to provide mutual legal assistance to the fullest extent possible in relation to offences for which a legal person may be held liable to other States parties based on the self-execution of paragraph 2 of article 46 of the Convention against Corruption.

Without prejudice to domestic law and inquiries and criminal proceedings in Armenia, the competent authorities of Armenia may, without prior request, transmit information relating to criminal matters to a competent authority in another State party per the direct application of the Convention.

Armenia will not decline mutual legal assistance requests on the ground of bank secrecy per the direct application of the Convention.

The procedural requirements of mutual legal assistance included in paragraphs 10, 12, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20 and 21 of article 46 of the Convention against Corruption are self-executing and can be applied directly as per Article 6 of the Constitution.

Armenia designated the Prosecutor General's Office as the central authority for requests relevant to legal assistance in pretrial period and the Ministry of Justice as the central authority for requests relevant to legal assistance during a trial period and with regard to the execution of court judgments. Armenia will accept the requests in Armenian, Russian and English.

Article 477 CPC stipulates that the requests may be refused based on the grounds provided by international treaties of Armenia. A request may be also refused when its execution may harm the constitutional order, sovereignty, national security of Armenia, and if the possibility of refusing execution of the request on these grounds is envisaged by at least one international treaty in force between Armenia and the requesting State. Article 477 does not contain the consideration of the offence to involve fiscal matters as a ground of refusal of the request. According to

Article 475(5) CPC. Armenian authorities shall notify the corresponding authorities of the foreign State if the execution of a legal assistance request is impossible, and the reasons therefor.

Armenia indicated that it would take as full account as possible of any deadlines suggested by the requested State party in accordance with the Convention against Corruption. Mutual legal assistance may be postponed on the ground that it interferes with an ongoing investigation, prosecution or judicial proceeding. Before refusing or postponing a request, Armenia will consult with the requesting State party per the direct application of the Convention.

Provisions of paragraph 27 of article 36 of the Convention regarding the safe conduct for witness, expert or other protection are self-executing and can be applied directly as per Article 6 of the Constitution.

Armenia has signed a number of international agreements on legal assistance in criminal matters, including the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (1959), the CIS Convention on Legal Assistance and Legal Relations in Civil, Family and Criminal Cases (1993) and the CIS Convention on Legal Assistance in Legal Affairs on Civil, Family and Criminal Cases (2002). There are also cooperation memorandums and agreements signed between the Prosecutor General's Office and the Ministry of Justice of Armenia with their counterparts in other countries.

Law enforcement cooperation; joint investigations; special investigative techniques (arts. 48, 49 and 50)

Armenia has concluded a number of bilateral and multilateral agreements on the fight against crime and corruption which also relate to the exchange of operational information in the investigation of corruption cases. Armenia has a legislative basis to exchange, where appropriate, information with other States parties concerning specific means and methods used to commit offences covered by the Convention against Corruption, including the use of false identities, forged, altered or false documents and other means of concealing activities. Armenia has a mechanism for the exchange of information regarding early identification of the Convention against Corruption offences. However, no actual examples of such exchanges were provided.

Armenia considers the Convention against Corruption to be the basis for mutual law enforcement cooperation in respect of the offences covered by it.

Armenia would be willing to establish joint investigative bodies with other States parties, but no such arrangements have been established to date. Armenia also additionally clarified that the conduct of joint investigations would require special agreements or arrangements with relevant authorities of other States parties. If necessary, article 49 of the Convention against Corruption can be a legal basis for the establishment of joint investigation teams with other States parties as well.

According to LOSA, competent authorities may conduct controlled deliveries and use other special investigative techniques, such as electronic or other forms of surveillance and undercover operations. Evidence derived from such activities is admissible in court.

3.2. Successes and good practices

Overall, the following points are regarded as successes and good practices in the framework of implementing Chapter IV of the Convention against Corruption:

- The provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 478.2 CPC allowing for the expedited delivery of the motion of the competent body of the foreign State for provisional arrest, or the decision or criminal judgement thereof on selecting detention as a measure of restraint of the person whose extradition is sought; this applies, particularly, via INTERPOL or any other international organization conducting the prosecution of the person which Armenia is a member of, and is regarded as conducive to efficient international cooperation for the purposes of extradition;
- The provisions of Article 476 (1(2)) stipulating a detailed procedure for the execution of an incoming mutual legal assistance request, where it is based on more than one international treaty, are regarded as conducive to the efficient execution of mutual legal assistance requests.

3.3. Challenges in implementation

The following points could serve as a framework to strengthen and consolidate the actions taken by Armenia to combat corruption:

- Adopting a guideline applicable to the extradition and mutual legal assistance procedures based on the Convention against Corruption to ensure that such procedures may be conducted in the most efficient way;
- Streamlining efforts to put in place a case management system allowing the classification and use of statistics for both extradition and mutual legal assistance, including on issues of using the Convention against Corruption as a legal basis;
- Considering further expediting extradition procedures and simplifying evidentiary requirements relating thereto in respect of any offence to which the Convention against Corruption applies; which could be also addressed in a detailed guideline for processing extradition requests under the Convention against Corruption for relevant Armenian authorities in charge of extradition;
- Continuing to ensure that any crime established in accordance with the Convention against Corruption is not considered or identified as a political offence in any extradition treaty to be concluded between Armenia and other States parties to the Convention against Corruption;
- Harmonizing the provisions of Article 16 of CC with Article 30.1 of the Constitution;
- Exploring the possibility of continuing the practice of concluding bilateral extradition treaties to enhance the effectiveness of extradition;
- Exploring the possibility of concluding bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements that would specifically serve the purposes of and give practical effect to or enhance the provisions of article 46 of the Convention against Corruption, with a particular focus on corruption offences;

- Exploring the possibility of continuing the practice of establishing more channels of communication with the competent authorities of other States parties to the Convention against Corruption;
- Exploring the possibility of taking further steps to enhance law enforcement cooperation in conducting inquiries with respect to Convention against Corruption offences;
- Exploring the possibility of considering taking further steps to enhance the implementation of subparagraph 1(c) of article 46 of the Convention against Corruption;
- Exploring the possibility of considering taking further steps to enhance the implementation of subparagraph 1 (e) of article 46 of the Convention against Corruption;
- Exploring the possibility of continuing the practice of conclusion of appropriate bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements for using special investigative techniques in the context of cooperation at the international level.

3.4. Technical assistance needs identified to improve implementation of the Convention

- Technical assistance in setting up of the case management system allowing the classification and use of statistics for both extradition and mutual legal assistance;
- Technical assistance in the preparation of the guideline applicable to the extradition and mutual legal assistance procedures based on the Convention against Corruption;
- Regarding article 48 of the Convention against Corruption, a summary of good practices/lessons learned, technical assistance (e.g. set-up and management of databases/information-sharing systems), on-site assistance by a relevant expert and, specifically, technical assistance to enhance cooperation tools in response to corruption offences committed through the use of modern technology (para. 3 of art. 48).